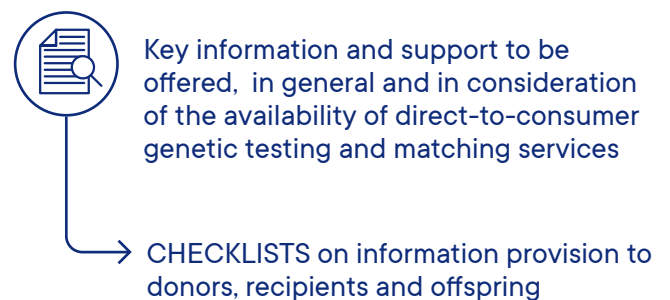
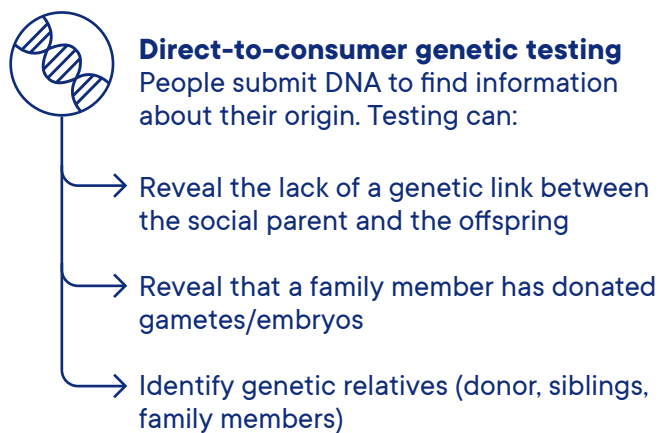
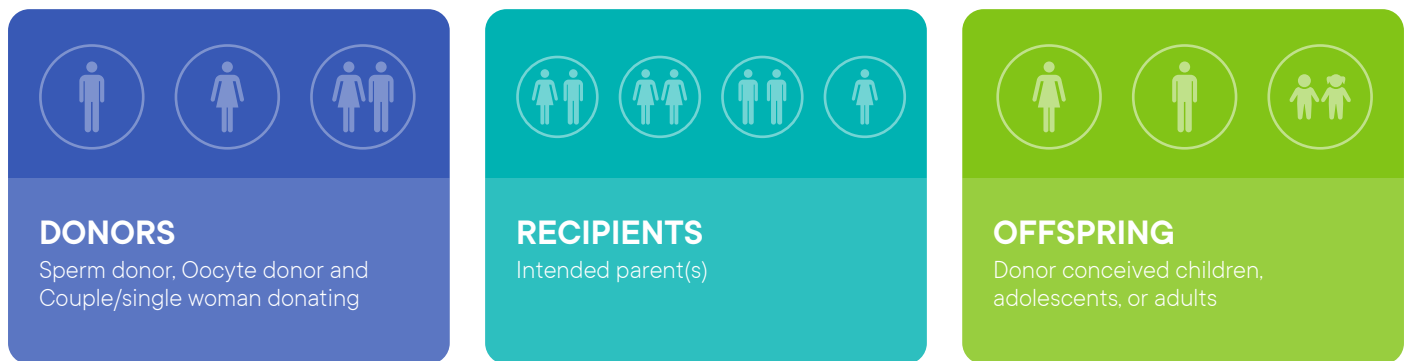


Good practice recommendations for information provision for those involved in reproductive donation



Medically Assisted Reproduction centres and gamete banks should have in place resources and training to ensure the relevant staff groups are available and can provide informed support

Who needs information and support?



Checklist on information and support to be offered to donors



BEFORE DONATION OF GAMETES OR EMBRYOS

INFORMATION PROVISION

LEGISLATION	Relevant national legislation governing the donation; explain that: – Legislation may change prospectively and retrospectively – Legislation may vary between countries	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Donation is voluntary, but a reimbursement/compensation may be allowed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Information on recorded personal/medical data; explain: – Who can access the data and when (GDPR) – How medical information can be updated/clarified	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Different options for donation (anonymous, Identity release, known) and what is allowed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Donor quota (or the lack thereof); explain possible consequences	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Duration of storage; explain possible consequences (with regards to age differences)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The option for the donor to include his/her own restrictions with regards to the donation (number of families, type of recipients, post-mortem use) or withdraw his/her consent	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Voluntary/mandatory donor registries and direct-to-consumer genetic testing; explain the implications	<input type="checkbox"/>
HEALTH AND RISKS	Medical (genetic) screening and follow-up	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Risks of donating (mainly for oocyte donors)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The possibility of being contacted by the MAR centre/gamete bank for additional medical information, such as unexpected diseases in the offspring	<input type="checkbox"/>

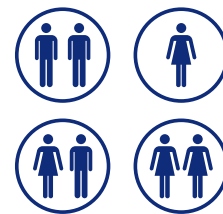
COUNSELLING

Counselling should be available before, during and after donation	<input type="checkbox"/>
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PRIOR TO CONTACT WITH OFFSPRING

Counselling should be available before, during and after contact with offspring	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Checklist on information and support to be offered to recipients



BEFORE USING DONATED GAMETES

INFORMATION PROVISION

LEGISLATION	<p>Relevant national legislation governing the donation; explain that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Legislation may change prospectively and retrospectively – Legislation may vary between countries 	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Information on recorded personal/medical data; explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Who can access the data and when (GDPR) – How medical information can be updated/clarified 	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Different options for donation (anonymous, Identity release, known) and what is allowed</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Donor quota (or the lack thereof); explain possible consequences</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Duration of storage; explain possible consequences (with regards to age differences)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The option for the donor to include his/her own restrictions with regards to the donation (number of families, type of recipients, post-mortem use) or withdraw his/her consent. Also include the impact on possibility of genetic (half-) siblings</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Voluntary/mandatory donor registries and direct-to-consumer genetic testing; explain the implications</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HEALTH & RISKS	<p>Benefits and (medical/obstetric) risks</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>SIGNPOSTING to resources, including literature (books), websites, peer support groups, dedicated counsellors and/or organisations</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COUNSELLING

Counselling should be available before, during and after using donated gametes. It should include:

- Implications of using donor gametes
- How to handle questions from family/friends
- Disclosure, why and how

Checklist on information and support to be offered to offspring



CONTACT WITH THE CENTRE FOR INFORMATION/SUPPORT

INFORMATION PROVISION AND SUPPORT

Type and content of information they can access from the authorities / MAR centre:

- This information may not match their expectations
- The information may have changed since the donation
- Requesting information does not imply that one should contact the donor

Donor registries and how they function

Relevant national legislation governing the donation. Explain that this:

- May change prospectively and retrospectively
- May vary between countries

Donor quota (or the lack thereof) + possible consequences

SIGNPOSTING to resources, including literature (books), websites, peer support groups, dedicated counsellors and/or organisations

COUNSELLING

Counselling should be available, and include:

- Implications of revealing to others their donor conception
- How to deal with unwanted questioning/ judgements
- Revealing donor conception is irreversible

SEARCHING FOR THE DONOR (or same-donor offspring)

INFORMATION PROVISION

The donor may not expect to be contacted and may not be prepared (through counselling)

The donor may not be open to contact or may not have the same expectations

Contacting the donor is not always a positive experience

Same-donor offspring could be found, or not

Revealing your identity is irreversible

Similarities between you and the donor/same-donor offspring may exist, or not

Meeting the donor/same-donor offspring does not guarantee a good relationship

COUNSELLING

Counselling should be available, and include:

- Expectations with regards to contact with the donor or same-donor offspring and how to include them in one's personal life
- Consequences of (not) telling parents and relatives